

# Overview of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccine Introduction in Myanmar

## Introduction



### Cervical cancer disease burden in MYANMAR

The first leading cause of female cancer

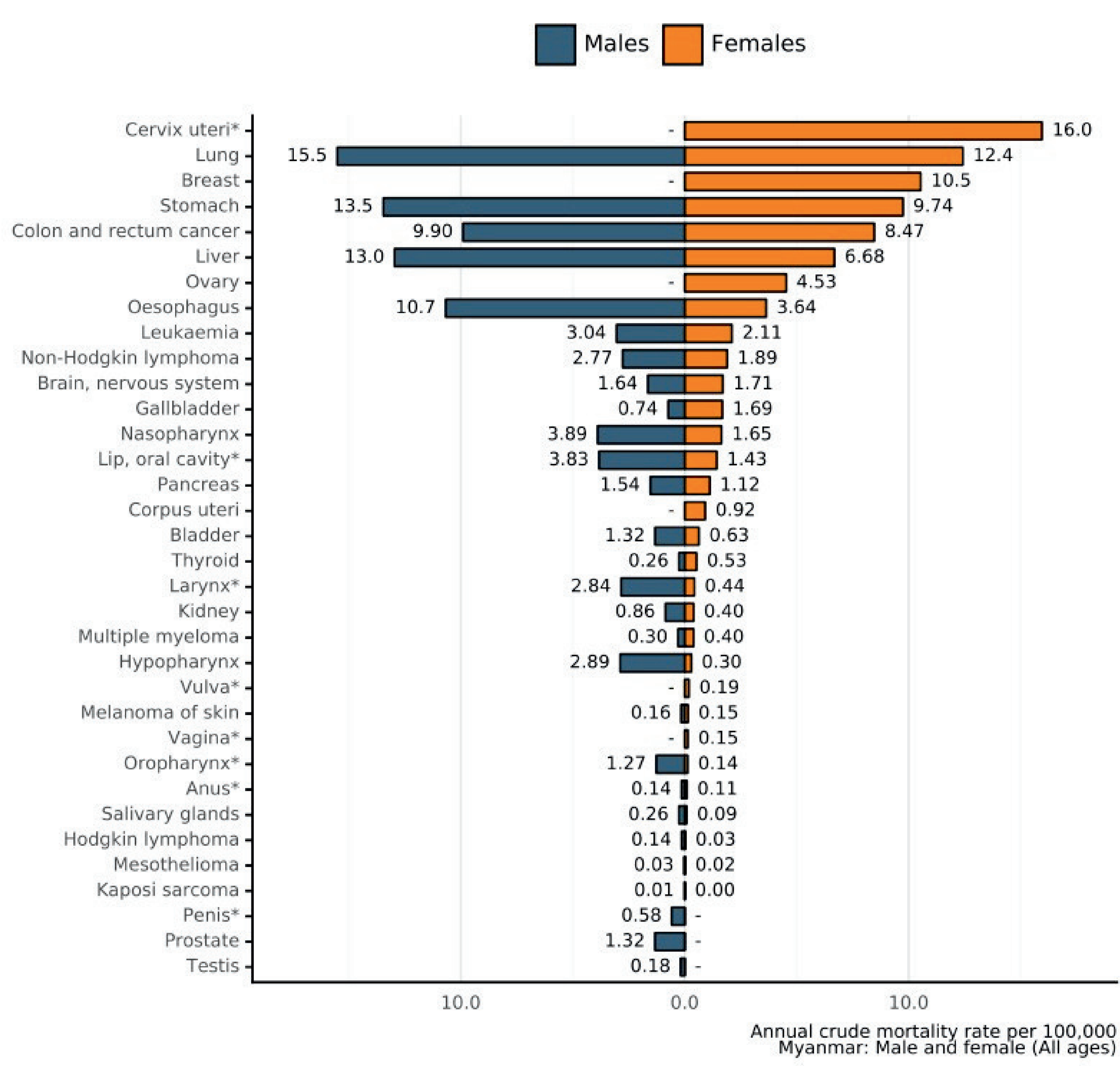
The first leading cause of cancer deaths in women aged 15-44 years

➔ About 7,129 cervical cancer cases were diagnosed and almost 4,497 cervical cancer deaths occur in Myanmar every year.

➔ Occurs with crude incidence rate (25.3/100,000) in the female population of Myanmar

Source; Human Papillomavirus and Related Diseases Report, Myanmar, 10 March 2023

Fig 1: Comparison of HPV related cancers incidence to other cancers in men and women of all ages in Myanmar (estimate for 2020)

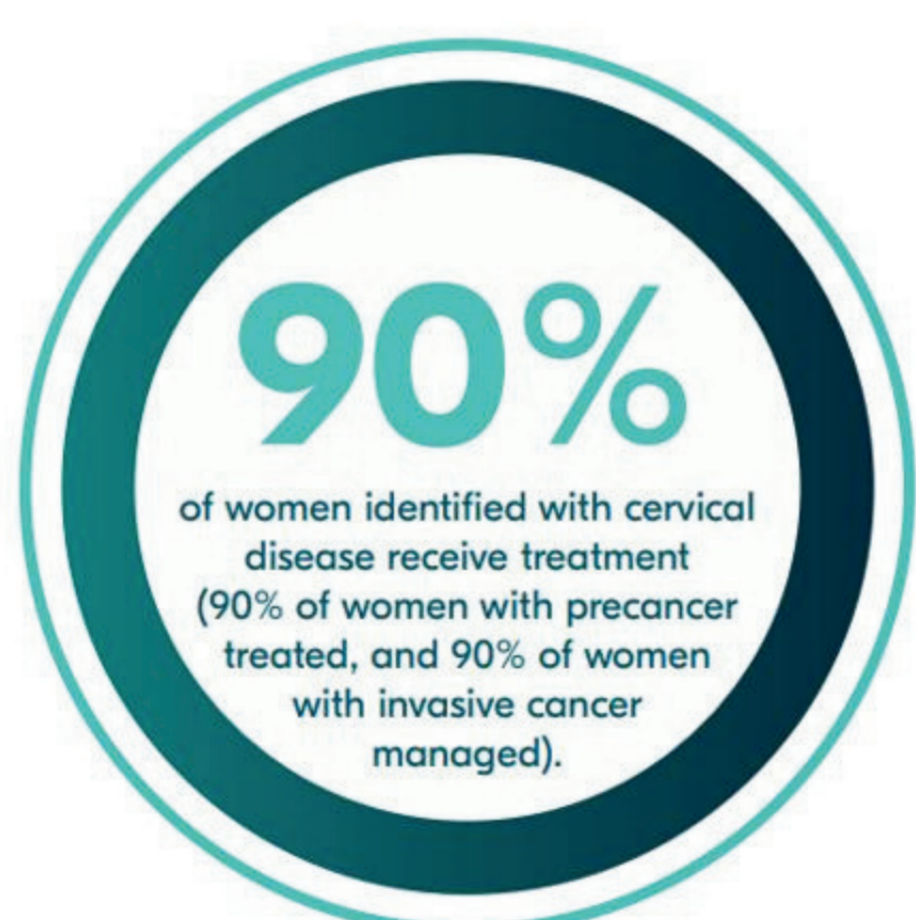
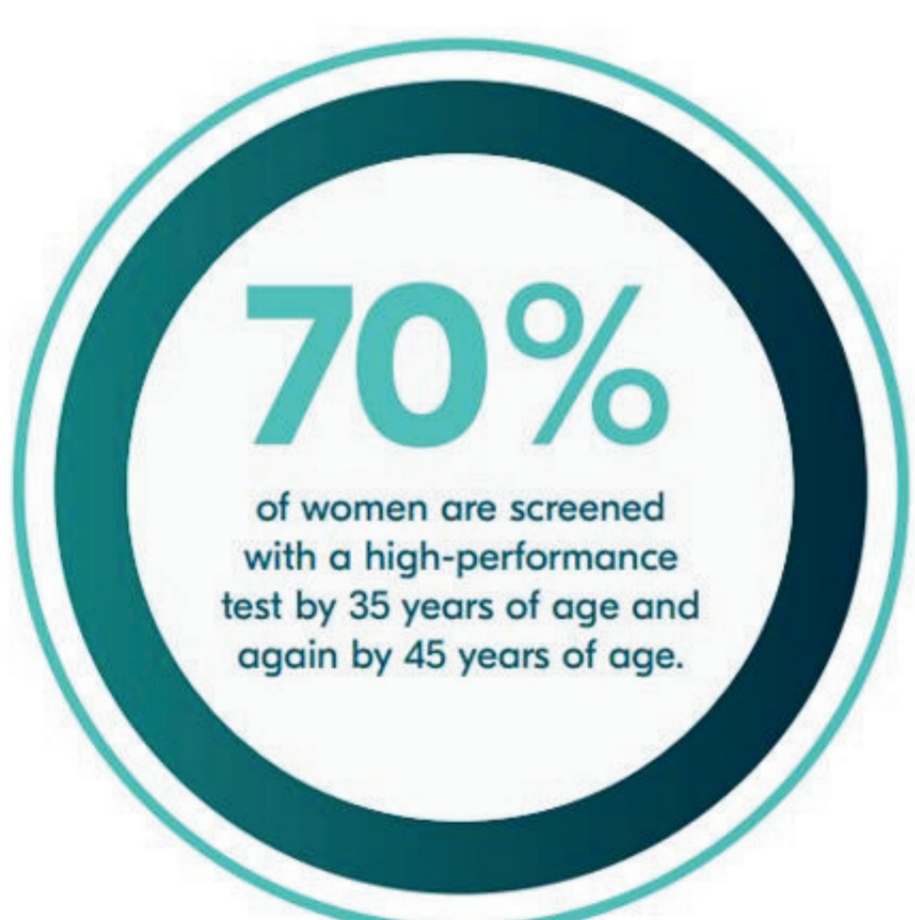
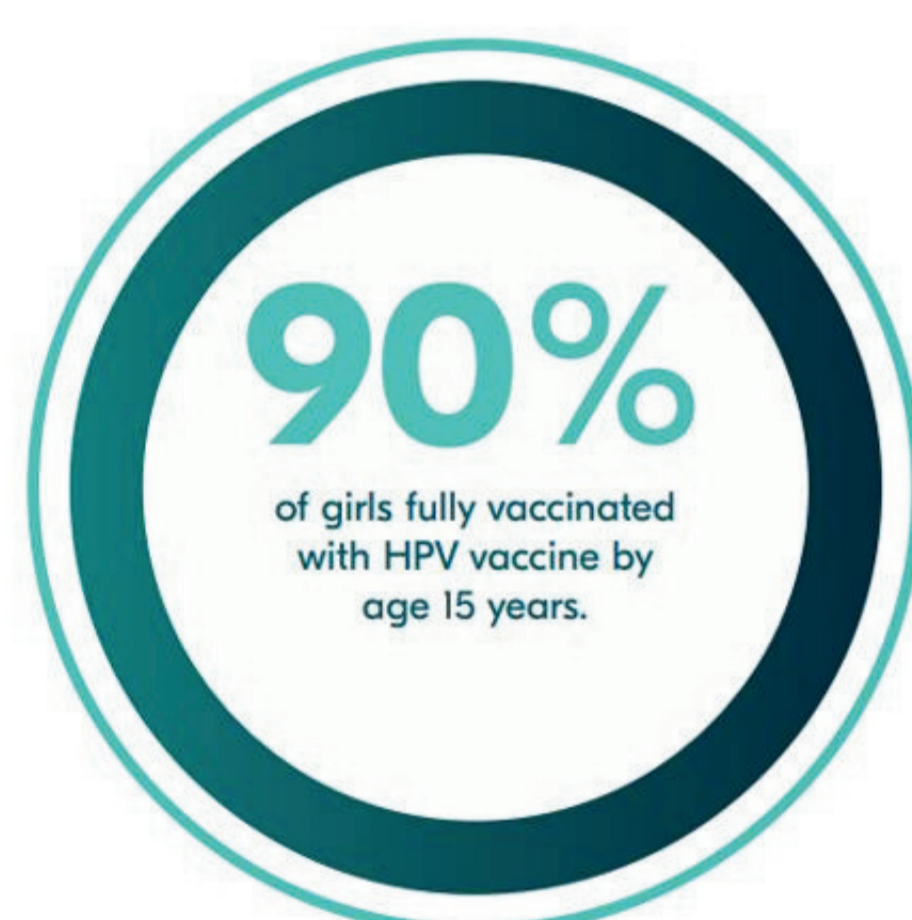


Data accessed on 27 Jan 2021

For more detailed methods of estimation please refer to <https://g.co.larc.fr/today/data-sources-methods>

### The global strategy to eliminate cervical cancer proposes:

- a vision of a world where cervical cancer is eliminated as a public health problem;
- a threshold of 4 per 100 000 women-years for elimination as a public health problem;
- the following 90-70-90 targets that must be met by 2030 for countries to be on the path towards cervical cancer elimination:



## Objectives of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination

- To decrease the incidence and mortality of cervical cancer in Myanmar
- To provide HPV vaccination to reach every eligible girl and achieve 90% coverage through conducting the school phase and community phase HPV vaccination activities
- To provide HPV vaccination to the targeted populations (girls between 9 and 12 years of age) before they are exposed to the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) as the vaccine efficacy is significantly higher when compared to the vaccine efficacy after exposing to the virus



HPV School Phase Vaccination



## Methods

### HPV vaccination introduction in Myanmar

Expanded Programme on Immunization (DoPH, MoH) first introduced Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine on **20th October 2020** in Myanmar targeting **464,464** of **9 years old girls** took place while COVID-19 continued in Myanmar.

**Overall National HPV vaccine coverage for 17 States and regions achieved 90% for the year 2020.**

“Current evidence suggests that **A SINGLE DOSE** has comparable efficacy and duration of protection as a 2-dose schedule and may offer programme advantages, be more efficient and affordable, and contribute to improved coverage.” (WHO position paper December 2022)

### Single Dose HPV Vaccination 2023

Based on evidence and informed recommendations of NITAG, Myanmar EPI has **switched from HPV 2 doses to 1 dose vaccination optimization schedule in August 2023.**

HPV catch-up vaccination is essential to cover two missed cohorts for those girls between completed age of 9-11 years multi-age cohort (MAC).

Phases	Target girls
School	Eligible schoolgirls who born between (01.09.2011) and (31.8.2014) Schools under Basic Education Department, Ministry of Education
Community	Eligible girls who born between (01.09.2011) and (31.8.2014) (including private schools and other schools except school under basic education, out-of-schoolgirls, the girls who missed the dose during school vaccination)

### Target Population

The total estimated target population of **9 to 11 years old girls is 1.5 million in 2023**



### Vaccine

HPV Quadrivalent vaccine (Gardasil)

### Strategies and Timeline

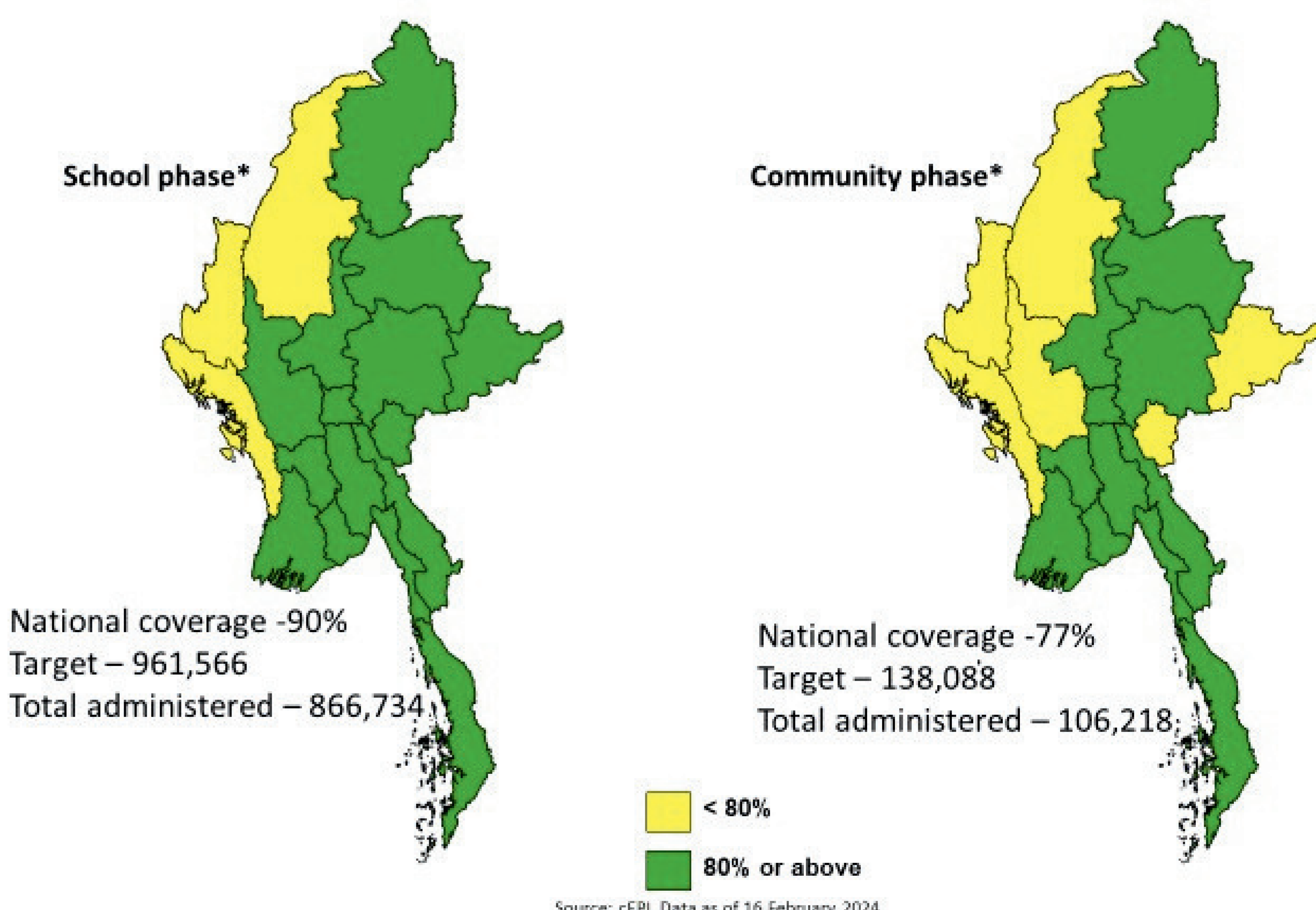
August to December.2023

### Planned activities

- Coordination meetings
- Training
- Launching
- Evaluation
- Microplanning
- Advocacy, social mobilization, and communication
- Vaccine distribution
- Session planning
- AEFI management
- Supervision & Monitoring
- Recording and reporting

## Results

### HPV Vaccine Coverage 2023



**National Administrative Coverage: 88%**  
Target -1,099,654  
Total administered -972,952

### Use of existing Vaccine Management Information System (VMIS) Platform from COVID-19 experience for microplanning

## Recommendations

- Reaching special population, street children, confidentiality of HIV positive girls and Limited engagement of partners at sub-national level were challenges issues to overcome.
- Strengthen workforce capacity
- Sustain financial resources .

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## References:

WHO position paper Dec 2022

[https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-papillomavirus-\(hpv\)-and-cervical-cancer](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-papillomavirus-(hpv)-and-cervical-cancer)